

## CHINCHA ISLANDS, PERU.

The Chinchas are three small isles, neither of them more than a mile across, and about the same distance apart, lying in a line north and south 14 miles from the main land and about 90 miles from Callao. They consist of volcanic rock, upheaved from the sea; and except a few narrow beaches, their sides are naked precipices, jagged and indented with caves, and surrounded here and there with rocky masses. All of them are covered with nothing but guano, which lies upon the rock just as if it had been sifted upon it till it had formed rounded hills. The rocks are from 200 to 300 feet high around the shores, and the guano is heaped upon them highest in the middle, where it may be 200 feet through. On the North Island is the principal station. Here is a Deputy Commandant, subordinates, interpreters, doctors, hospital, a few soldiers, women, negro drivers and the like. The habitations are mere flat roofed huts of matted cane, except one or two of the principal. The guano blows through and through everything. The floors are carpeted with guano; books, clothing, everything is yellow with it. But it is not so annoying or any more annoying than would be so much soil; it is strongly ammoniacal; it has cleansing property in washing; nothing lives in it worse than fleas and small lizards, which are glad to get out of one's way.

The guano is dug from the hills, and conveyed to depots, on the edge of the cliffs in barrows. On the north island are two steam "paddies," which also cut it away and load cars, which are pushed to the places of deposit on temporary rails. These places are large enclosures of cane, supported on the sloping face of the rock by chain cables, and reaching to the very verge of the cliff. At the lower end are the openings connecting with canvas pipes or "shutes," through which the guano is emptied into launches, or directly into vessels lying at the base of the cliffs below.

The shore is so bold that notwithstanding the swell, ships may be loaded at the shutes at both islands. Overseers are stationed at the top to see how much goes into the launches, whose turn it shall be to load, etc. While a ship or launch is loading she is in a complete smother, as if ashes were poured into her from a hundred and fifty feet overhead. With their yards cock-billed, and rolling their royal masts almost against the face of the rock, all covered with guano, you would hardly recognize some of the finest clippers, that before they left New-York or Boston were praised in the papers, visited by ladies, and, instead of guano, had their cabins perfumed by champagne. But the dust is easily washed off; the sea birds smooth their plumage when they commence their homeward flight.

The rocks are bristling with pelicans and the drivers and guano birds are "too numerous to be mentioned." Acres are covered with them at one time—the blue by themselves, and the white by themselves, compact bodies, like some great army. The rocks and caverns of the island are most singular and romantic. No fairy scene upon the act drop of the theatre could go beyond them in fanciful extravagance. The Bullista Isles, seven miles south, are entirely perforated. We rowed through sublime arches, worn by the long swell of the great Pacific, and into dark domes, filled with loud echoes and voices of ten thousand birds. Such antres vast are the palaces of the sea lions. The guano is dug by the Chinese coolies or laborers, who are brought here by English and American ships from their native coast. The poor fellows are made to believe that they are going to do well, by engaging to serve as laborers for five years at a "real," a day, and a scanty allowance of rice. They fancy, it is said, they are coming to live in the mines of California. However this may be, it is certain that they are shipped here in foreign vessels and transferred to the Peruvian government. I have known foreigners who boasted of having been engaged in the traffic. The government place them on these islands, avowedly under their original contract, to labor for five years.

Here are about 800 of the unfortunate creatures on these islands at a time; as fast as death thins them out, the number is increased by new importations. The labor is severe, much more so than that of the slaves on the southern plantations. They are kept at hard work in the hot sun throughout the day.

## BANKRUPTCY: Causes and Remedy.

Every one who enters in business is liable to become a bankrupt, but there should be no such word as "fail" in the vocabulary of young men. Caution and moderation are the best guarantees against bankruptcy.

The causes of many failures are:

1. That the person who engages in business is not qualified to conduct it.
2. He should have a capacity or tact for a particular business. Every person should be qualified to engage in any business he chooses to select, and must have a practical acquaintance of any business he may engage in, or failure will be inevitable.
3. Over-trading is another cause of failure in business—one who buys largely and does not control the consequence. A good business man buys judiciously, and not injudiciously over-trades, else he would become a bankrupt.
4. Speculation has become, in a majority of cases disastrous. "Failure is the rule." This passion of speculation, akin to gambling, is one of the principal causes of bankruptcy. All persons should attend to their own business, and not leave it for the purposes of speculation. Endorsements are another minor cause of bankruptcy.
5. Want of attention and vigorous application are necessary to success in business. The young man must work with energy and patience; he must give his whole mind to his work, to be successful.
6. Extravagance in living; and a writer observes that some persons begin where others end. He advocates economy, and cautions his readers against unnecessary expenditures, intemperance, gambling, &c.
7. Usury and injudiciousness of co-partnership are also causes. There are also providential causes, such as losses by fire, sickness, &c., which lay beyond human control or earthly influence. Occasionally there are men who grow rich by bankruptcies; but they do it by rascality and villany.
8. If men would think less of making wealth suddenly, there would be less danger of bankruptcies.
9. Be moderate in business, and avoid speculation, and success will be inevitable.

**DISCOVERIES IN ART.**—A letter from Paris to the New York Plaindealer, says that a lady has discovered a process for liquifying ivory, and casting it in moulds.

A photographer has also discovered a method for fixing on any canvas prepared for oil painting, likeness of the size of life, so that all an artist needs to do, is to ask one sitting of the person who desires his portrait, and the portrait may be completed at leisure.

J. Pochetris de Frondin, of Agen, France, has obtained a patent for making paper from the stalks of the artichoke and stalks of the sunflower. They are said to make a beautiful quality of paper.

**RENTS IN NEW YORK.**—The New York Herald says that rents in that city this year are exorbitantly high, notwithstanding the predictions which were made last year that they would be reduced at least twenty per cent. Houses that were let last May for four hundred dollars cannot now be had for less than four hundred and fifty and five hundred; but the rents of stores remain about the same.

The London Illustrated News has a genealogical sketch, proving that Louis Napoleon is a cousin of Queen Victoria.

## European News.

The British steamship "Persia," arrived at New York on the 29th of April, with London dates to April 19th. The "Persia" is a new steamship and the largest of the Atlantic steamers. She is probably the fastest steamer afloat, and made the above passage in 9 days 17 hours which is the shortest ever made, and it is thought that during this summer she will cross the Atlantic in less than nine days.

The news brought by her is interesting. Its chief features are—the closing of the Conference at Paris, the postponement of the return of Lord Clarendon from Paris—the Civic Banquet given in London to Mr. Dallas—Lord Palmerston's explanation why troops are being sent to Canada—and the defeat met by government in the vote against the grant to Maynooth College, and of strengthened rumors in consequence that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

The *Monitor* announces that the conference closed its sittings on Thursday. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of April. Soon after the promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published, and will make known the labors of the Congress in detail. The questions considered at the last sitting were: 1. Free navigation of the Danube.

2. Interior regime of the principalities, and arrangement of the frontiers. 3. Situation of Christians in Turkey. For these purposes three commissioners are appointed. The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Dallas on Thursday, at the Mansion House, in honor of his arrival as Minister of the United States. Two hundred guests were present. The Lord Mayor toasted Mr. Dallas, prefacing it, and followed by a speech full of generous sentiments toward America, and regretting that any question should ever arise between the two countries that should threaten the peaceful alternative of war. The Mayor's toast was:

"The health of Mr. Dallas, and prosperity to the great Republic to which he has the honor to belong." Mr. Dallas made a felicitous reply, reciprocating the generous sentiments of the Lord Mayor, and assuring him that he was not authorized to feel and did not feel any desire other than that of giving his best energies and exertions unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations.

Other speeches were made, at the conclusion of which Mr. Dallas gave:

"The health of the Lady Mayress."

The Lord Mayor responded, telling Mr. Dallas he was authorized by the Lady Mayress to say that if his diplomacy equalled his gallantry, there could be no fear for the success of his mission. In the House of Lords, Lord Palmerston, in reply to Earl Elgin's question touching reports that large bodies of troops, and quantities of ammunition were about to be dispatched to Canada, said it was true government contemplated doing so, but the impression that they were to be sent there for purposes of aggression was entirely without foundation. Government intended only to replace troops, stores, and munition of war previously withdrawn for the purposes of the Crimean war.

The various governments which were represented at the Peace Congress in Paris having ratified the terms of the treaty, the Congress was dissolved on the 16th, and the members composing it were preparing to return to their respective homes. But the dissolution of the Peace Congress does not give absolute peace to Europe; there was one awkward subject which could not be disposed of, and which will require another Congress to settle. This subject is the Italian question; the Pope, the King of Naples and Austria, have yet to be compelled to treat the Italians with that degree of justice and moderation which will prevent another revolution in that unhappy la.

The French Emperor is said to be anxious for another Congress to dispose of the Italian difficulties, and as he has the power to compel the acquiescence of the other Governments in his wishes, there is no doubt that another Congress will be held.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on occupying every corner of Italy where political excitement can be got up, as an excuse for their presence. Events in Italy are daily increasing in interest.

It is quite possible that the Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to demand German troops, and an additional Austrian force is under orders for the Roman States, and the governments of Lombardy are to be increased. Austria evidently intends to permanently occupy as much of Italy as she can, in order to insult and intrigue against Sardinia.

In fact Austria is at war with Piedmont, although the armies are not face to face, and it is impossible to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle—that struggle cannot long be delayed. Austria, however, will strive to put off the quarrel on the field until the policy and attitude of France and England towards Italy no longer coincide. The work towards a division has already commenced in Paris. M. Buel seems to persuade the Emperor that any change in Italy would end in open revolution.

A Sardinian paper gives the following—it says from an authoritative source—as the articles of the treaty of Paris:—

1. Neutralization of the Black Sea, in which Russia is allowed to maintain armed vessels for the defence of the coast.
2. Nicolaeff to be reduced to a commercial port.
3. Russia accepts the consuls of foreign Powers in the Black Sea and the Baltic.
4. Non-reconstruction of Bomarund.
5. Russia gives up a portion of Bessarabia, including the fortress of Ismail.
6. Renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities; and
7. Renounces the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte.
8. The Danube is open to the flags of all nations.
9. A commission is to be sent to the Principalities to examine the state of public opinion and the want of the country, and to study and to fix the frontier of Bessarabia.

VIENNA, FRIDAY. The Emperor signed the ratification of the Treaty on the 15th of April.

From our English papers we are enabled to prepare the following additional news: The ministerial defeat in the British House of Commons took place on the 15th of April, when the House voted, notwithstanding the opposition of Lord Palmerston, to resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the facts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth (Catholic, in Ireland,) with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the consolidated fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests. Lord Palmerston contended that it was politically expedient to continue the grant; and that engagements to the effect had been made to the Irish people, which could not consistently with honor, be now departed from. The House stood, in the motion to go into committee, 159 for to 133 against. In committee a motion that the chairman ask leave of the House to bring in a bill to repeal the act for the endowment of the College was adopted—159 to 142.

There was no reason to anticipate a dissolution of the Palmerston Administration. The absence of Lord Clarendon had delayed the discussion of the Central American and Enlistment questions, but they would be immediately brought on in Parliament by the presentation of the papers which had been called for, and the next steamer will, doubtless, bring us reports of the discussion. Mr. Dallas, Am. Minister, had been entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor, the only peculiarity of which was the absence of those titled and official personages whose names we are accustomed to see in connection with similar affairs. Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, was the only nobleman who honored the banquet by his presence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**—The following are the rates of postage payable at this Office on all pre-paid letters.

| Letters sent to  | Hawaiian Islands | Am. Pacific | Am. Eastern | Europe | Double Letters |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| United States, East, San Francisco city, will pay            | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Broad and narrow bill paper, 10c.                            | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Inland Cal., Oregon, and Utah Ter.                           | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Mexican Ports.   | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Panama, New Granada, &c.                                     | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Valparaiso, United States, &c.                               | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Canada, and Brit North Am. Prov.                             | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland                         | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| France   | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Bremen, Hamburg & German States.                             | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Russia, Finland, &c.   | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| British West Indies, &c.                                     | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| West Indies (not British)                                    | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Australian Colonies (via San Fran)                           | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| Amers, or Western Islands, &c.                               | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |
| All ports in the Pacific, when sent direct from this office. | 5c.              | 12c.        | 17c.        | 32c.   |                |

All letters for places marked above with a star, (\*) must be pre-paid, or they will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the writer, if known.

DOUBLE LETTERS must in all cases pay the double rates as above. Newspapers must be prepaid—3 cents to California or the United States, and 5 cents to Europe.

It is desirable that all letters for the United States should be prepaid, by stamps, which can be procured at this Office. Two cents in American stamps, and five cents in Hawaiian stamps, pay the whole postage on a single letter to any part of the United States; and persons mailing letters are recommended to procure the stamps and put them on their letters, which will prevent such letters being charged with postage a second time when delivered at their destination.

**STATIONERY**

**ON HAND AND EXPECTED SOON PER**  
"CLIPPER SHIP" "CEYLON."  
Sets fine acid books. Portfolios with and without locks. All kinds of sizes Mem books. Bankers cases & wallets of all kinds. Log books all sizes. Ruled and unruled cap paper. Letter paper, 10c. per sheet. Broad and narrow bill paper. Blue ink envelope paper. Legal cap paper. Red lead pencils. Drawing "several kinds." Letter copying books. Inkstands patent screw tops, &c. Ink black, blue, red, carmine. Copying and indelible. Steel pens, including "Hunts." Pens, pencils, and pencils. Albatra, & a dozen other var. Morocco cigar cases. Bristol board. Envelopes a great variety. Water color and common. Penholders a great variety. Boxes water colors. Cases Mathematical instruments. Cases of various kinds. Round and flat paper weights. Wrapping paper of all varieties. Drawing paper imperial & royal. Bookbinding and Metal ware stands. Coloured paper, various kinds. Gold balustrade for Am. coin.

July 1, 1856-1st. H. M. WHITNEY.

**B. W. FIELD,**

**OFFERS FOR SALE TO ARRIVE THE**

Cargo of the American Clipper Ship "CEYLON," from Boston expected to arrive in July.

**BALES GUNNY BAGS**  
MEXICAN MAILED BROGANS  
WOMEN'S MOROCCO SHOES  
CASES SALT  
BARREL LIDS  
CASES PRUNES  
JULF BBS DRIED APPLES  
CASES BREAD  
BBS MAXALL FLOUR  
CASES STATIONERY  
PINE TABLES  
OFFICE CHAIRS  
WILLOW CHAIRS  
OX BOWS  
HOOP PAIRS  
WILLOW WAGONS  
WOODEN BOTTLES  
BROOMS  
BARREL COVERS  
DECK BUCKETS  
LOAF SUGAR  
CRUSHED SUGAR  
GRANULATED SUGAR  
PINE BOARDS, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, MOLDING  
Superior ONE HORSE CARRIAGE—with seat for driver  
PATENT CHAIR COIL, SADDLERY  
"WAGON" ORNAMENTAL TIME PIECES  
COOKING STOVES  
SOLAR SIDE LAMPS  
MANILA CORRAGE  
etc. etc. etc.

July 1, 1856-1st.

**W. BENSON'S,**

**POLYNESIAN QUARTERLY ROOMS.**

**MERCHANT STREET OVER THE OFFICE** of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser." Thankful for the patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, Mr. B. would solicit the attention of the public to his new Gallery where he will take pictures at all hours of the day, and in any weather.

July 1, 1856-1st.

**NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING**

disposed of his late business to Messrs. WILSON & COLBURN, and feeling confident they will give entire satisfaction to all parties connected with the same, he solicits their aid for a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon him.

Lahaina, June 7, 1856.

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of **BOLLES & CO.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected with said firm will be settled by B. F. BOLLES.

Lahaina, June 7-1st.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDER-**

signed have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting Ship Chandlery and General Commission Business under the name and style of **WILSON & COLBURN.**

On the old premises of B. F. BOLLES & CO.

JOHN F. COLBURN.

June 7, 1856-1st.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—ALL PERSONS**

having claims against the late firm of B. F. BOLLES, are notified that unless payment is immediately made to the undersigned, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

July 1, 1856-1st.

**ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WHEREAS BY**

an instrument bearing date June 13th, 1856, the firm of CYRUS W. JONES & CO., made an assignment of all their property to the undersigned, all parties who have any claims on said firm are hereby requested to become parties to said Deed of Assignment, and all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to

July 1, 1856-1st.

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July 1, 1856-1st.

**CARGO FOR THE FALL SEASON.**

The new A1. 13 years, British Clipper Bark, "AVERY."

380 tons per register. Jelland, Master, was to leave Liverpool on or about the 1st inst., with a full and complete assortment of European goods, selected expressly for this market, and will be fully due at this port on the 1st of October next.

Honolulu, July 1, 1st.

**SHORTLY EXPECTED—per ship "CEYLON,"**

carefully selected the following invoice of Fancy Goods, Ladies Dress Collars, do Muslin, Matia, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do Muslin Bands, White Satin Slippers, do Dress Bonnets, Honiton, Valenciennes, and Thread Sets, Black Veils, Embroidered Skirts, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Ladies do, French Artificial Flowers, do Kid Slippers, Children's Leghorn Hats.

July 1, 1st.

J. C. SPALDING.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**B. W. FIELD,**

**OFFERS FOR SALE A LARGE AND COM-**

plete assortment of Merchandise, received by the Ships "OUTRAGE" and "HUMBOLDT," from Boston, and vessels from San Francisco; consisting in part of the following named articles.

**Dry Goods.**

Cases of Muslin de Laines, cases pink, blue, and Buff Lawns.

Cases Fancy Buff Lawns, do Turkey Red Chints.

Cases used Prints, do Pink Frocks, do Orange.

Bales Crash bolts cotton Duck, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Cases Blankets, do blue Drills, do em'd red Cottons.

Bolts heavy Raven Duck, do light do, do case orange Sheet-

ings.

Cases green Sheetings, do bird's eye Diaper.

do lin. damask Table Cloths, do Army Duck, do Sathnetts.

do Belle Checks, do Irish Linen, bales White Flannel.

do Swiss Mull check Muslins, do Bleached Drills.

do B's Shirtings, do Social Mills do, B's Sheetrock Stripes.

do Printed Denims, do lin. Seersucker Stripes.

do Madras Hdkfs, do Corah do, do black Umbrellas.

do Fancy Prints, do pin chlore green, do, do orange do.

do Runged do Union Drills, do Mottled Nankens.

Bales Blue Twilled Flannel, Polka Capes, Table Covers.

Parasols, Valises, Embroidered Silks, cold India Satin.

Corded Skirts, Embroidered Curtains, do Collars.

Em'd Mourning Collars, Lamp Wicks, em'd Sleeves.

**Clothing, &c.**

Cases Casement Coats, do ribbed Colored Drapers.

do grey Merino Drawers, do striped calico Shirts.

do merino Shirts, do grey under do, do check do.

do white Merino shirts, do em'd do, do check do.

do Flannel shirts, do plain Wool do, do striped wool do.

do grey Wool shirts, do blue mixed do, do h'v'y underdo.

do light Blue Flannel shirts, do grey Merino do.

do plain grey shirts, do brown drill drawers, do cotton do.

do red flannel drawers, do blue mixed wool do.

do white merino drawers, do blue do, do white Drill do.

do cassimere pants, do women cotton hose, Silk Hats.

do suits oil clothes, do palm leaf Hats, do Quinquail do.

**Boots & Shoes.**

Mens Brogans, Womens Shoes, Childrens Shoes.

Cases Womens Draw Crookes, do dark Tan tip, Gaiters.

do women light tan tip Gaiters, do do black tip Gaiters.

do Misses patent Gaiters.

do childrens fast A ties, do do calf glove Congress.

do mens lastin tip Brogans, do do pat Govee Iron Al-

berts.

do do patent leather Heel pumps, Calf Skins.

**Crockery & Glass.**

Crates of Diamond Splitters, do Yellow Stone Naples.

do yellow stone Mugs, do Water Jugs, do Teas.

Cases Goblets, barrels C. Wines, do Tumblers, casks lanterns.

Sets of Crockery, salt Lamps, globes and chandeliers, side

Lamps.

**Hardware.**

Boxes of Patent Nutmeg Grinders, cases Axe Helves.

Cases Hunts Shotguns, do B's Pans and Dippers.

do Timmons tools, do do do do, do Platform Scales.

Cases knitted Frying Pans, do Brass Kettles, Kags wrought

Spikes.

Kags wrought N. H's, bundles C. S. Rakes, do Sheet Iron.

Bundles Bolts Iron, do assorted do, do rake Hoes, do spades.

Force Pumps with rubber Hose complete.

Cases Sheet Kettles, do Knives and Forks, do Scissors.

do Razors, do large Coffee Pots, do Hatchets, do carry

combs.

Kags Rivets, Hunts axes, Iron bedsteads, and Irons.

Kags composition nails, boxes best cast steel broad hatchets.

Boxes best cast steel claw hatchets, cases table spoons.

Pump chains, boxes best cast steel broad shingling hatchets.

Boxes knitted saws, sheathes and belts.

Sizes hardwood frames, Percussion caps.

**Groceries.**

Cases Loaf Sugar, do Sardines.